REMARKS

The Office Action and the cited references have been carefully reviewed. Claims 1-21 remain pending, are rejected and are at issue herein. Claims 1 and 11 have been amended. These amendments do not narrow the scope of the claim.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 3-10, 11-15, and 17-21 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Jiang et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this ground of rejection. Reconsideration of these rejections in view of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

It is respectfully submitted that the Patent Office has listed the 102(e) requirements as amended by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA). The present application was filed before November 29, 2000, and has not been voluntarily published pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 122(b). Therefore, the proper 102(e) quotation should be:

> "A person shall be entitled to a patent unless —
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by applicant for patent."

Claim 1 as amended requires: receiving a request for network account credentials from an originating account associated with an unpublished object at a dispatch associated with a published object, the request including identification of the unpublished object associated with the originating account; authenticating the originating account at the dispatch; and sending an emblem for a network account to the originating account to the unpublished object associated with the originating account, the emblem having the identification that was included with the request.

As stated in the instant application, the dispatch determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. The dispatch also sends network account credentials for the originating account or agent to access the network to complete a task/job assigned to the originating account or agent. An account is an established relationship between a user and a computer, network, or information service. Examples of an account include network accounts, local accounts, machine accounts, and the like. An originating account is an account that originates a request. The originating accounts are associated with unpublished

objects, which are objects that are not globally known and are only accessible by accounts that know the objects' identities.

If an originating account does not have adequate resources to complete a task, it needs to access resources in other accounts. Gaining access to accounts that require account credentials (e.g., a username and password, access privileges, etc.) requires knowledge of the account credentials. The originating account requests credentials of network accounts that have the resources so that the originating account can access the resources it needs to complete the task. The originating account sends a request for the network account credentials to the dispatch. Once the dispatch has authenticated the originating account, an emblem is sent for the network account to the originating account. Emblems are objects in which network account credentials and access privileges are securely transmitted. An emblem also has the identification that was included in the request.

Jiang et al. teaches a network file system where data movers "own" file systems in the network. When a client connected to a data mover requests access to data in a file system not owned by the data mover, the data mover sends a metadata request to the data mover that owns the file system. Metadata is defined by Jiang et al. as information about the data and includes file access information and file attributes. Jiang et al. teaches that the file access information includes the locks upon the files or blocks of data in the files and that the file attributes include pointers to where the data is stored in a cached disk array. The data in the file system is globally available since the data is available to all data movers.

In the Examiner's rejection, the Examiner refers to col. 2, lines 18-19, col. 4, lines 2-5, and col. 5, lines 10-15 of Jiang et al. and states that Jiang et al. teaches sending a request for network account credentials from an originating account associated with an unpublished object. Col. 2, lines 18-19 of Jiang et al. teach file access requests received from a network client. It is respectfully submitted that a file access request is not a request for network credentials. A file access request is a request to access a file while a request for network credentials is a request for the information necessary to access a network, such as a user id and password. Co. 4, lines 2-5 of Jiang et al. teaches a session set up request. A session set up request is a request to connect to a network. It is not a request for network credentials. Col. 5, lines 10-15 of Jiang et al. teach access credentials associated with a user identification are sent to a data mover. The access credentials are used by a user to access the data mover. It is also not a request for network credentials. Furthermore, no teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. that the client is associated with an unpublished object.

Furthermore, the requests of Jiang et al. are sent to a data mover, which is a computer that performs file locking management and mapping of the network files to logical block addresses of storage in the cached disk storage subsystem and moves data between a client and the storage in the cached disk storage subsystem. A dispatch, on the other hand, is a module (or component) that determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. that the data mover determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. Nor could any teaching or suggestion be found in Jiang et al. that the data mover provide network credentials to a client. Therefore, the data mover of Jiang et al. cannot be a dispatch as the Examiner states.

When a client is authenticated in Jiang et al., the client has access to the file system owned by a data mover. The data mover responds to a file access request by sending information to retrieve the file. The information is not sent in a secure manner. As previously stated, an emblem is an object in which network account credentials and access privileges are securely transmitted. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. that network account credentials are securely transmitted to the originating account.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 1.

Claims 3-10 depend from claim 1 and are believed to be patentable for the same reasons as set forth above for claim 1. With respect to claims 3 and 4, no teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. for an unpublished object. Furthermore, no message queue is taught or suggested in Jiang et al. as required by claim 3. With respect to claim 5, a token is a series of bits (e.g., password and the like) that allows the holder of the bits to access a network. The metadata referred to by the Examiner provides information to the holder about data that is available on the server. The metadata does not allow the holder of the metadata to access a network as the holder already has access to the network that has the data.

With respect to claim 7, remoting, as taught in the instant application, refers to the transfer of a first account to a second account such that the second account is able to use the first account and its permissions as if it were the first account. Col. 1, line 63 to col. 2, line 48 and col. 3, line 50 to col. 4, line 15 of Jiang et al. teach that a request is forwarded to the owner of the file system that is being accessed if the request is received by a data mover that

does not own the file system. No teaching or suggestion of remoting could be found in Jiang et al.

With respect to claim 8, an agent is capable of being proxy logged onto, and being remoted to another account. As discussed above, no teaching or suggestion of remoting could be found in Jiang et al. Claim 9 is also believed to be patentable for the same reasons as claim 7 and 8.

Therefore, for the reasons above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 3-10.

Claim 11 as amended requires receiving an unencrypted request for network account credentials from an originating account, authenticating the originating account at the dispatch, and upon authenticating the originating account, proxy logging on to an agent account and transmitting an emblem including network credentials for one of the agent account and a batch account back to the originating account to satisfy the request for network account credentials sent from the originating account.

As stated above, no teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. for an emblem or proxy logging onto an account. Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 11.

Claims 12-15 have been rejected for the same rationale as the rejections the Examiner made in claims 3-10. Claims 12-15 depend from claim 11 and are believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claim 11 and for the reasons set forth herein above.

With respect to claim 17, the Examiner states that Jiang et al. teaches a dispatch designed to field requests for network account credentials from the plurality of accounts, and to satisfy each request for network account credentials from an originating account by proxy logging onto an account capable of being proxy logged onto such that credentials for the account are remoted back to the originating account as the network account credentials requested.

As previously stated, a dispatch determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. The dispatch also sends network account credentials for the originating account or agent to access the network to complete a task/job assigned to the originating account or agent and is able to proxy log onto accounts. The requests of Jiang et al. are sent to a data mover, which is a computer that performs file locking management and mapping of the network files to logical block addresses of storage in the cached disk storage subsystem and moves data between a client and the storage in the cached disk storage subsystem. No

teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. that the data mover determines what tasks and/or jobs should be done and assigns the available resources, such as an originating account or an agent, to accomplish the task/job. Nor could any teaching or suggestion be found in Jiang et al. that the data mover provide network credentials to a client or proxy log onto accounts. Therefore, the data mover of Jiang et al. cannot be a dispatch as the Examiner states.

Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 17.

Claims 18-21 depend from claim 17 and are believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claim 17. Claims 18-21 are also believed to be patentable for the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 1-9 and 11-15. Therefore, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 18-21.

The Examiner has rejected claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jiang et al. and further in view of Burns et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this ground of rejection. Reconsideration of this rejection in view of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

Claim 2 depends from claim 1 and is believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claim 1. Furthermore, no teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. or in Burns et al., singly or in combination, that the network credentials are provided to a client. Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claim 2.

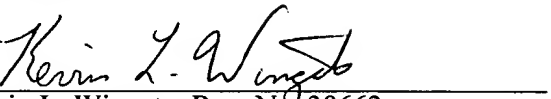
The Examiner has rejected claims 10 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Jiang et al. as applied to claims 1 and 11, and further in view of Schmeidler et al. The Applicant respectfully traverses this ground of rejection. Reconsideration of this rejection in view of the following comments is respectfully solicited.

Claim 10 depends from claim 1 and claim 16 depends from claim 11. Claims 10 and 16 are believed to be patentable for the same reasons set forth above for claims 1 and 11. As previously stated, an emblem is an object in which network account credentials and access privileges are securely transmitted. No teaching or suggestion could be found in Jiang et al. or in Schmeidler et al., singly or in combination, that network account credentials are provided to an originating account. Therefore, for the reasons set forth above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection of claims 10 and 16.

The application is considered in good and proper form for allowance, and the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue. If, in the opinion of the

Examiner, a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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